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 as a wedge-shaped block bounded to the west by the Henty River and to the east by the overlying Owen Conglomerate and Tyennan-Junee Group of the Tyndall Range. The outcrop pattern is not clear owing to masking by glacial deposits, but their composition is reported to be similar to that of the Primrose Pyroclastics (Corbett, 1975).

(e) Mt. Black Volcanics (Emb)

These occurs as a thin belt of pink to white quartz-porphyry lavas in the Red Hills Area bounded by the Henty Fault in the west and the Murchison Volcanics and overlying Tyennan Group and Owen Conglomerate in the east. Petrologically the flows are identical to those immediately north of the Henty Fault. (Williams, personal communication) 7

(f) Junee Group - Tyennan Group (Et)

(Jukes Breccia (Etj); Comstock Tuff (Et))

These are regarded by most authors as being the last phase of the Mt. Read Volcanics, and are the transition zone between the Volcanics and the Ordovician Owen Conglomerates. The material for the group was derived from the rapid erosion of the Volcanics following the Jukesian Orogeny at the end of the Cambrian, the Jukes Breccia representing the first material to be deposited in the re-activated graben (rift valley).

The sequence occurs as a thin veneer beneath the Owen Conglomerate, extending from both sides of the Tyndall Range near Red Hills, to as far north as Tullah. Corbett (1975) regards its age as Middle Cambrian however this probably only applies to the Comstock Tuff, the Jukes Breccia being probably late Cambrian in age.

### C. STRUCTURE

The project has revealed a considerable amount of new information on the structure, configuration, and relationships within the Mt. Read Volcanics. The major structural feature is that of a palaeo-rift valley trending approximately north-south. This structural feature was first